

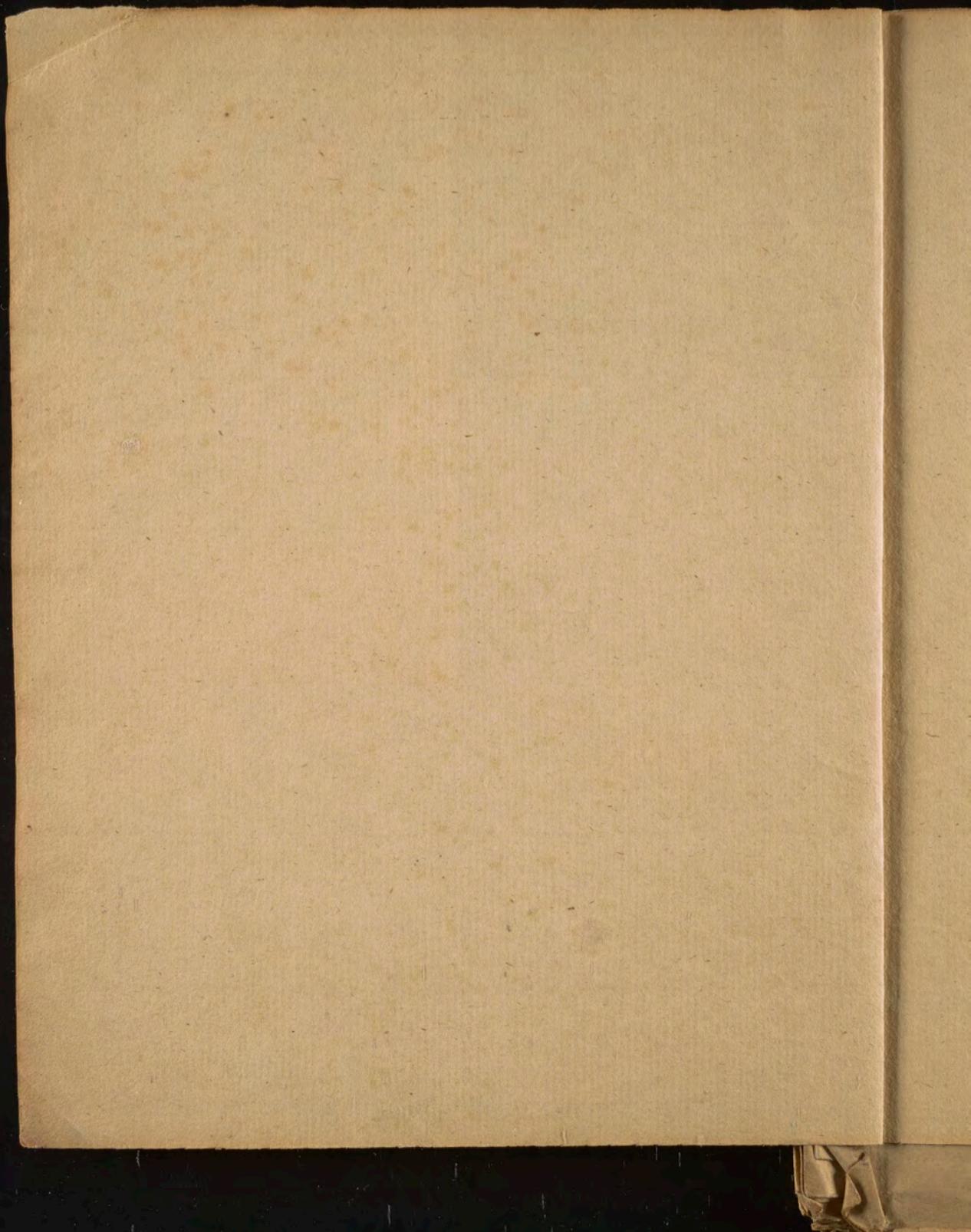
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or misplaced items

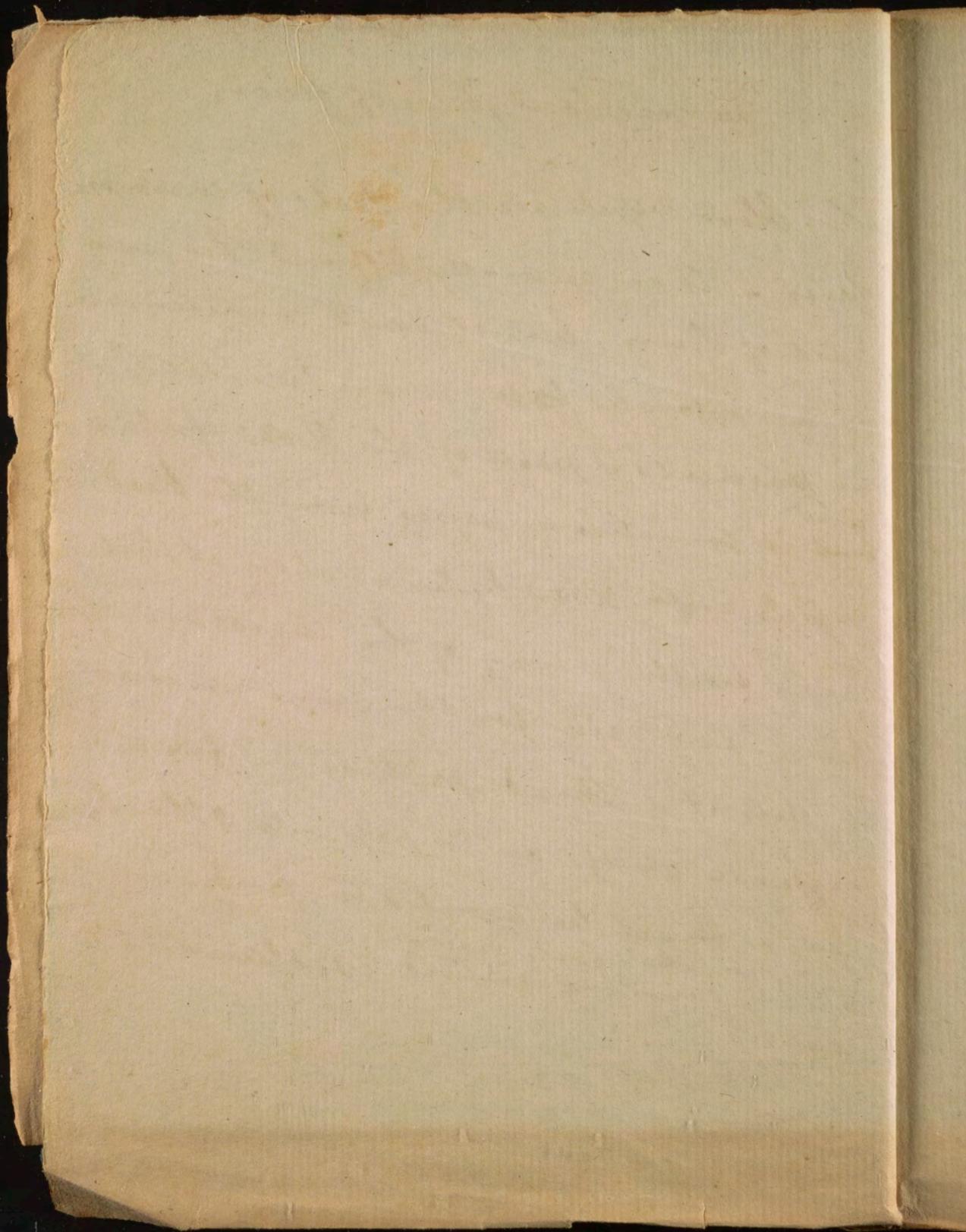
Hepatic diseases & disorders.

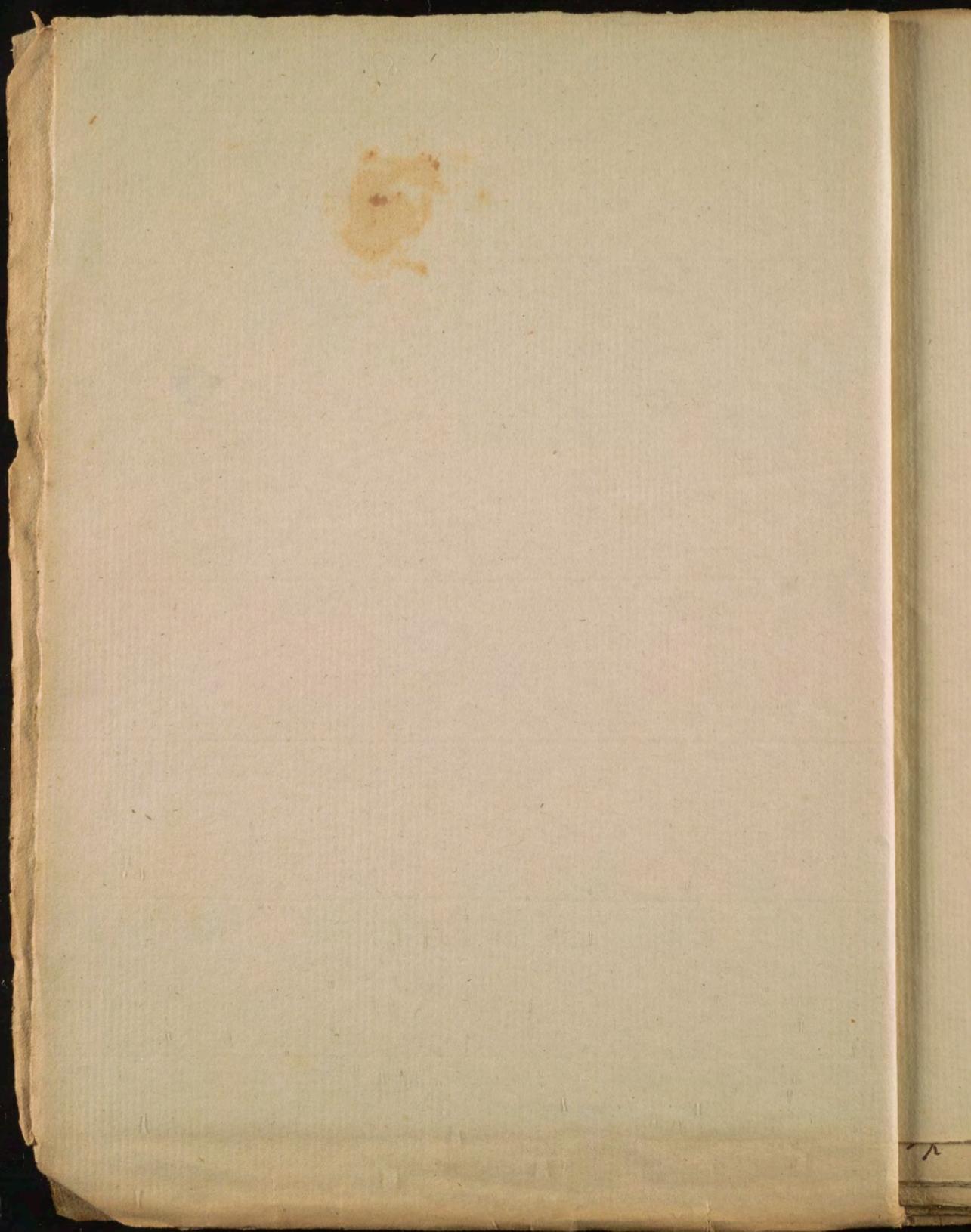


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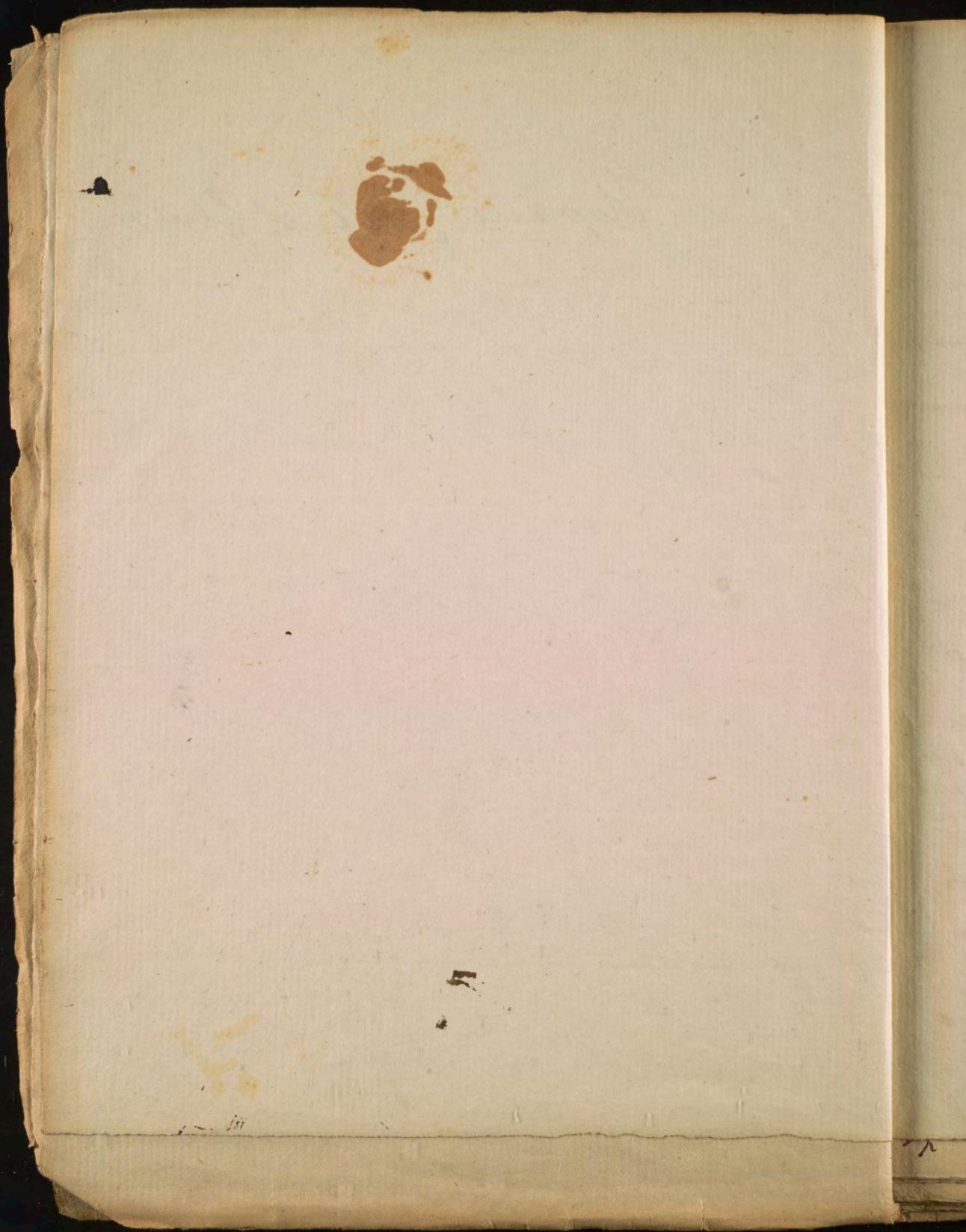
On misplaced states of fever.

The blood vessels are the seats of common fever. It is generally diffused thro' every part of them, but it exists sometimes in a suffocated state, or an insulated state, in particular parts of the blood vessels, ^{and} but it sometimes passes from the blood-
vessels into other systems where it still exists with many of the characters of fever, and calls for the same remedies to cure it. This disposition in fever to supplicate itself, or to pass into other systems must be ascribed to predisposing ^{in the parts diseased} debility, investing morbid excitement to them. -





Urgent state of fever



1

The facts which have been accumulated by the labors and observations of ages necessarily to be numbered upon the diseases and disorders of the liver are scarcely to be numbered. They are unfortunately without order or arrangement. They may be compared to a number of crudles of different sizes, ^{huddled} ~~mixed~~ together in such a manner as to be ~~alike~~ ^{so} offensive to the eye, and unprofitable to their owner. Perhaps the ^{which function} ~~doctrines of the unity~~ ^{& I have} ~~of disease~~, taught of the function of the liver, and of the unity of disease, ^{which I} ~~have taught~~ ^{those facts} may be the means of arranging ^{them so} as to render them less offensive to our sight, and more profitable in the practice of medicine. — — — "

2

of the Diseases & disorders of the liver.

~~The Diseases & disorders of the liver are involved in much obscurity. Perhaps the doctrine of the Unity of Disease & the Office of the liver which I have taught, may throw some light upon them. A knowledge of both is highly important to a physician. I shall connect both the diseases & disorders of the liver together, for they are so often~~

~~mixed & blended, or alternate to often with each other, that it is impossible to separate them. Its diseases are~~

- 1 Hepatitis and Hepaticula, that is, acute and chronic inflammation of the liver.
- 2 A preternatural secretion & excretion of bile without any apparent organic

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Affection of the liver. ³ I have called it Diabetes
biliaris.

3 A preternatural secretion & excretion of
a milky fluid from the bowels
and kidneys. From the bowels it has
been called a calvus flux. ^{The fluid thus} I shall call
it discharged I believe to be chyle, for
which reason I have the same fluid
is often discharged from the kidneys.
I have called it Diabetes chyloritis in-
testinatis in the former case & Diabetes
chyloritis reuteris in the latter. It is in
both cases hepatic chyle.

4 A preternatural secretion & excretion
of water. I have called this, Diabetes aqua.

5 A preternatural secretion & excretion
of air. I have called this, Diabetes ventosus.

6 A preternatural secretion & excretion of

V sometimes purgent, but more generally ~~heal~~
dull. ~~the pain is sometimes located in~~
~~the left side - in the region of the right clavicle,~~
~~but sometimes on the left it is~~
~~in the naval ~~or~~ ^{or} one of the kidneys, in the~~
~~lungs ~~or~~ pain is sometimes located in~~
~~the bowls - in the sides,~~
~~the left side. pain is felt likewise~~
in the right clavicle, & now & then in
the left - in the ^{head} pain & in the limbs,
particularly in the ^{the head} legs & in the arms
in the ^{the head} is sometimes very exquisite.

There is a

Black bile matter from the liver. I have
called it the black vomit of the liver. It
consists of chiefly of ~~the~~ blood.
All these different secretions & excretions
depend upon different morbid actions in
the liver.

The disorders of the liver are Hepatitis
or a suspension of secretion & excretion
of bile by the liver. 2 Jaundice, 3 Concrements of
the liver ~~gallstones~~ - 4 Gallstones
~~Jaundice~~ 5 ~~Chronic~~ of Hepatula. 6
Pectoris
Gallstones & P. worms.

I shall treat upon each of these
in the order in which they have been
mentioned. of

I The acute & chronic inflammation of
the liver. The symptoms of this disease
two states of disease differ only in degree.
They are, more or less pain in the right
hypochondriac region - ^{difficulty} in lying
upon

V now and then a yellowness of the eyes,
and ~~then~~ yellowness of the face, and
~~lost~~ a dry tongue. I once saw the
symptoms ^{I have mentioned} only when the patient
lay upon her right side. Dr. Portal
mentions two cases, in which one of which
came under his own notice, in which
were attended with all the symptoms

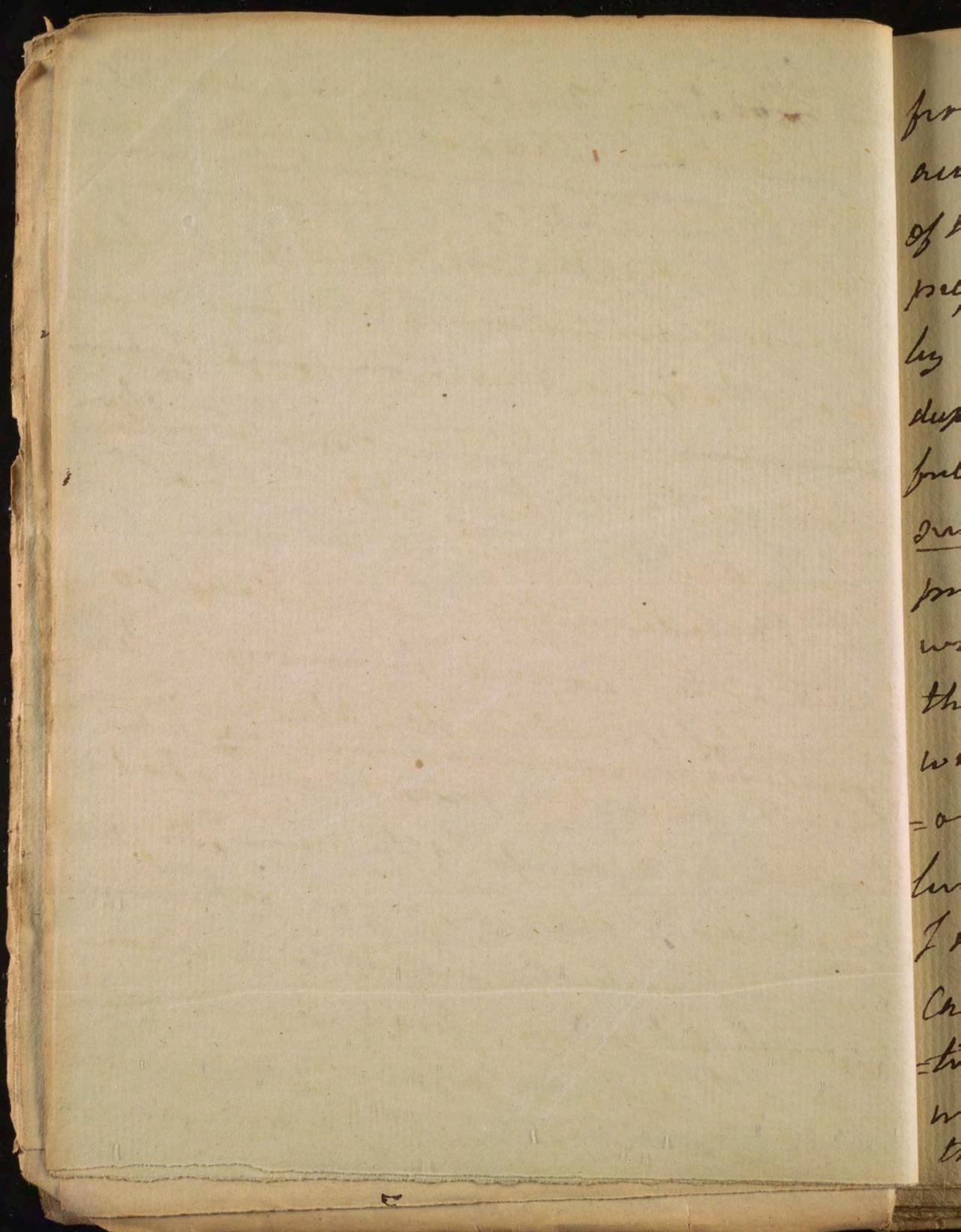
of Hydrocephalus, an epiphyses sometimes
attends it and is always ^{when inflamed} favorable.
V does the liver diffuse its symptoms
in some cases that it may be considered
compared to a Volcano pouring forth
its lava over every part of adjacent
part of the body, and sometimes to its
extremities. The tough - body ^{or on foot} ~~erected~~ - inclined
forward & to the left side.

Dr. McDowell - Mr. Hiteson and Capt. Blair.

+ Mrs. Pringle.

5

the ~~right~~^{left} side. This difficulty is greatest when
the ~~pus~~^{gas} is on the ~~left~~^{left} side inflammation is seated
on the convex side of the liver. A numbness
is sometimes felt in the right thigh, leg
and arm. With these symptoms there are
difficulty of breathing ~~dry cough~~ - perhaps
vomiting - ~~accompained~~^{accompanying} with an eleva-
tion of the shoulders, constant sneezes or hum-
ming, ~~dry~~^{hiccups} cough - ho-
-esmiting, colic, ~~distress~~^{hiccups} constipation - Di-
arrhoea ~~accompained~~^{accompanying} with stools so
dry as to excoriate the rectum - ten-
sures of this I have seen three instances
~~spasmodic~~^{in the head} also in the limbs - ~~examples~~^{examples}
hiccups - inability to take a ~~breeze~~^{swellings},
headache, and soreness of the gums, Sir John
Pringle tells he once saw a case of diseased
liver in which the patient could rest only
upon his hands and knees. So extensively
This disease is sometimes confounded
with pulmonary. It may be distinguished



6

from it by the following marks. In the acute & chronic states of inflammation of the liver, the pain ¹ is increased by pressure under the ribs. 2 it is increased by a full inspiration. 3 The cough is ^{dry,} deep and hollow, and not increased by a full inspiration. 4 The cough generally precedes the pain in the side, whereas in pneumonia, it is prior to it, or coeval with it. To this there is an exception in those suffocated cases of pneumonia in which there is no cough. All these symptoms are sometimes blended when the lungs and liver are both inflamed, which I shall say hereafter is sometimes the case. It has been remarked, when vomiting attends, the lungs are less affected with cough, and there is less pain in the shoulder. The pulse is with states of

V The acute form is most common
in moderate & cold climates, - the chronic
in hot climates, and for a reason given
formerly, that is the exhausted state of
excitability ^{from great heat,} preventing ~~the~~ such a
reaction of
the System as to produce a violent &
open disease.

Hepatitis is synochitis fortis, synochoha,
synochoela, and sometimes morbidly
natural. It is generally most active on
the affected side, which serves still further
to distinguish this disease from pneumonia.

I have seen nearly all the symptoms
that have been enumerated, but I never
saw them all in any one case. They are
varied by climate, season & constitution.
~~It is not~~
~~common~~ ^{common} for the acute & chronic
states of Hepatitis to exist separately. They
generally appear in succession, & alternate
with each other, or blend their symptoms
together. In the chronic form there is some-
times a total absence of pain in the ~~liver~~
except when the liver is pressed with the
hand. The stomach is generally affected in
this case. Indeed an affection of the stomach
is seldom absent in a diseased liver from

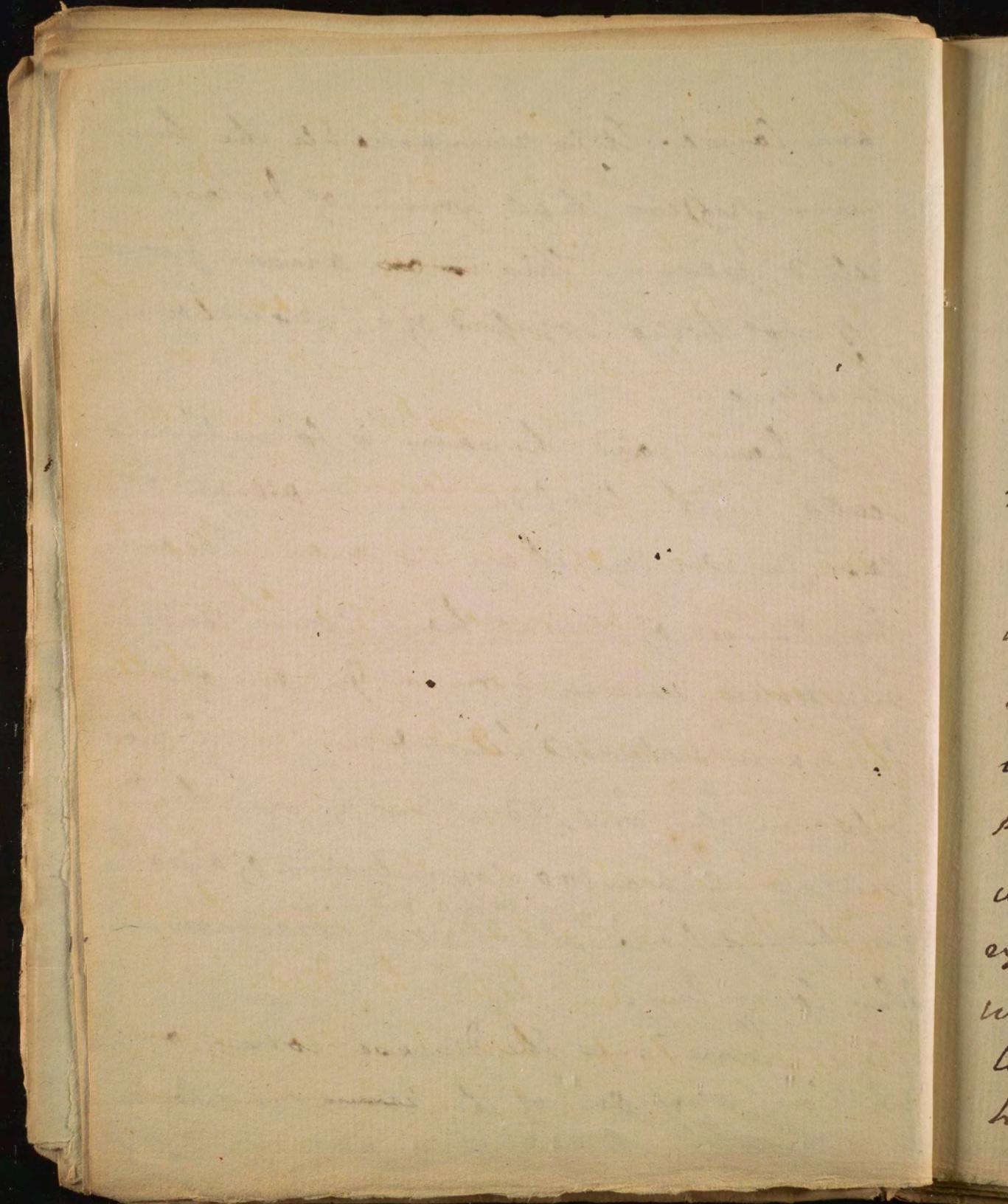
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any cause. It is remarkable the liver
never suffers that form of disease we
called Jaeson. This ~~is~~ arises from
its not being possessed of a muscular
structure.

I have said the pain is sometimes
seated in the left side. This is often the
case in women than in men. The only
instances of it that have come under
my notice were in women. In one of them,
the pain extended below & under the short
ribs. In the West Indies not more than
one patient in an 100 complains of a pain
in the left side. ^{This symptom} It is more common in
this country.

Sometimes the disease comes on
without any one of the above symptoms



that have been mentioned, nor is its existence known, until death discovers by dissection the complete destruction or absorption of the liver. This was the case in the famous Sir William Jones & is not uncommon in the ~~West~~ East Indies. But there is another ~~less~~ secret & unsuspected termination of this Disease in death and that is by means of a Chronic Abscess, or Congestion of matter, bile, blood, and water. ~~the~~ One case of this kind came under my care. The patient complained only of an oppression on his right side and headache. He kept his feet until a few days before he died. The congestion broke, before his death, ⁹ and gave reason to believe I lost another

+ J Clay

6 ¹⁰ patient from the same cause. He died with no other symptom of disease than a trifling diarrhea, but he had been afflicted with symptoms of chronic Hepatitis some years before. +

Breselden in his Anatomy mentions a case of Absciss in the liver which had existed there 24 years. I lost a patient in the year 1808 in ^{whose} ~~whose~~ it there was reason to believe an Absciss. or hepatic congestion had existed for many years before he died. He had complained only of a ~~too~~ dull pain in his side which his physician who preceded me in attending him, ascribed to Gout. He died soon after the rupture of this congestion, of derangement.

V and in the irritation which is sometimes excited by gallstones, and the pressure of adjoining viscera.

The remote causes of the inflamⁿ: of the liver whether acute, or chronic are primary and secondary. The ^{former} ~~primary~~ may be summed up in Contusions, the latter are very numerous. There is scarcely a part of the human body that ~~she~~ does not convey morbid impusions in a greater or less degree to the liver. ^{and} ~~many physicians of the~~ ^{old school} ~~have~~ ^{adopt} considered the liver as the Cloaca magna or great sink of all the impurities of the body were collected in order to be conveyed out of the body. ^{I adopt this opinion but} ~~but with this difference that~~ ^{and I adopt the doctrine in the} substitute impusions for impurities in the ^{its} head and ^{which} ~~it~~ ^{which} ^{itself} ^{constantly} impinges ^{upon} it.

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The exposure of ¹²
~~This becomes the head is so much the~~

~~ferred to a vertical sun in the East~~
~~Indies, and other hot Countries that~~
~~cases & disorders of the liver, ^{being} ~~see~~ ^{to} hot~~
~~in them.~~

~~countries much more common than~~
~~but other causes contribute to produce~~
~~in cold Countries. The influence of~~
~~contusions upon the head in exciting~~

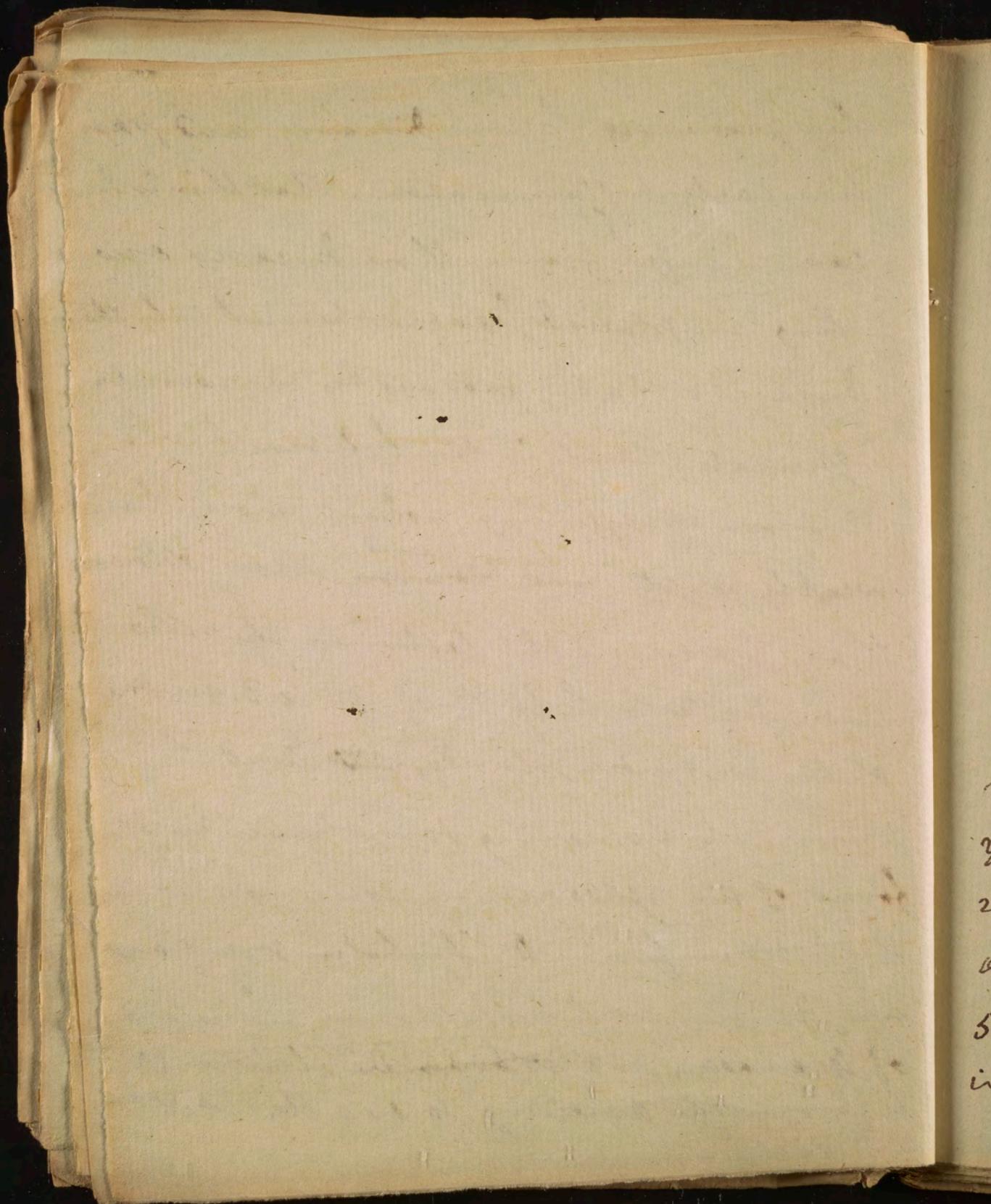
a puking of bile is another proof of
the head throwing its exup of im-
pressions upon the liver. ~~at the~~ But
the head is not singular in throwing its
undue impressions upon the liver. The
stomach - the intestines - the spleen - the
womb and the skin all do ~~the~~ the same
thing when unduly excited. - hence we
so often see a discharge of bile accompanying

¶ V from its rarely affecting persons
under puberty. now in all these
particulars particularly it agrees with the
bilious or yellow fever of the East
and West Indies.

W quotes from a Dr Fisher the his-
tory of a similar epidemic in some
part of Europe.

14

8 this producing hepatic disease, and par-
-ticularly inflammation. That this is the
case I infer from those diseases exis-
-ting in places & seasons in which the
disease usually produced by miasmata
prevails, that is the bilious fever.
2 from its affecting robust more than
weakly people, and ~~both~~^{and} men often
than women - the latter in the ratio
according to Dr. Clark of 93 to 3, in one
of the West India Islands, ~~the~~ and ✓
3 from its appearing sometimes in the
form of an epidemic in common with
the bilious fever. Dr. Chisholm mentions
an epidemic hepatitis in the island
of Granda, and ~~the~~ ^{Dr.} ~~his~~ ^{Dr.} Haller 11
4 from its according to exactly with

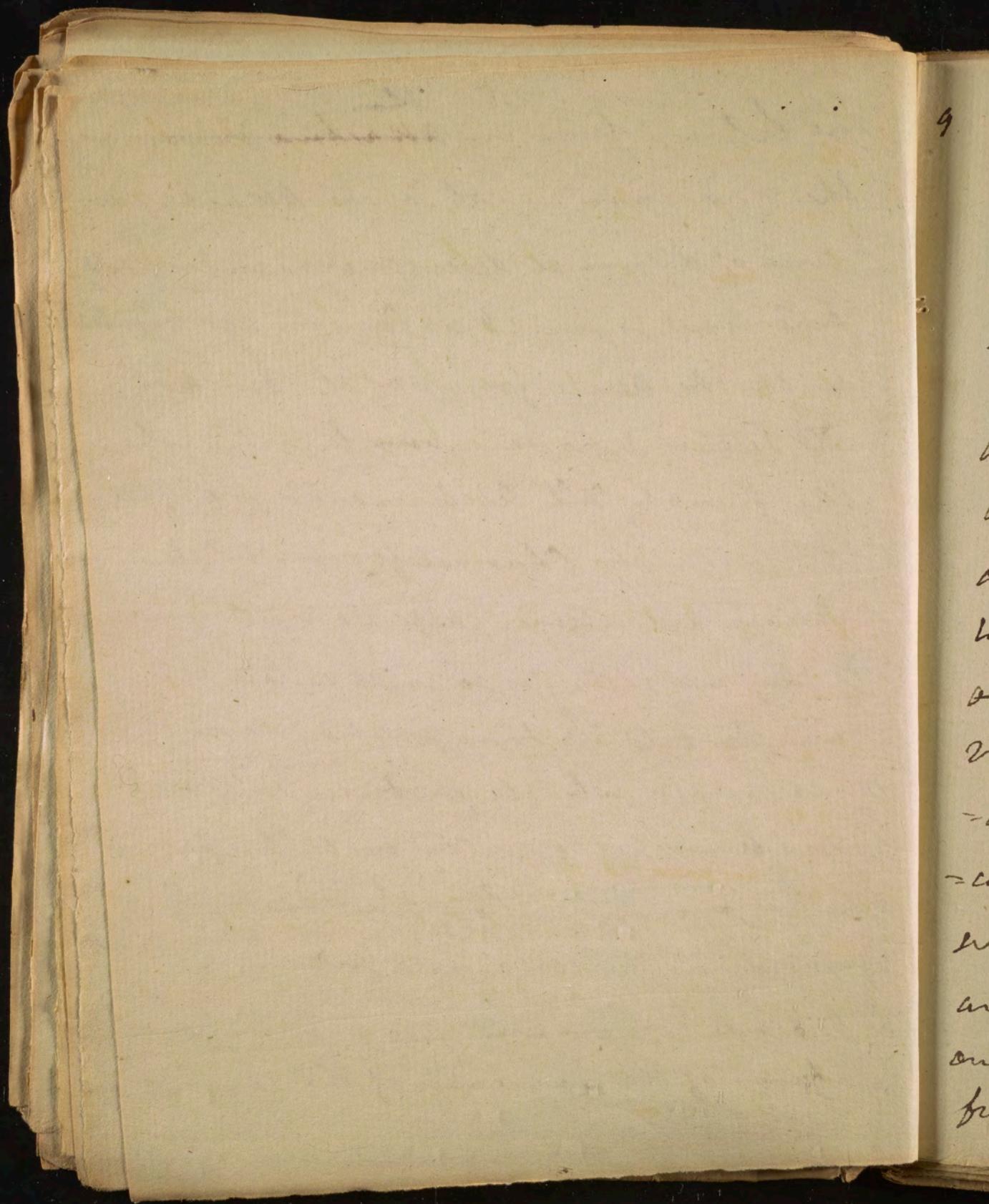


15 ^{the}

the bilious fever in attacking persons of
the manners in which it Attacks per-
sons of different descriptions in the East
and West Indies. New Comers are affected
with the acute form of the disease.

Old settlers who have ~~been~~ become what
the French call Acclimated, are Affec-
ted with its Chronic form, while the
natives are seldom affected with it, or
if they are it is in so mild a state as
rarely to end in suppuration. Now the
misnata which produce bilious &
yellow fevers act exactly with the same
relative force upon those three descriptions
of people in the East & West Indies.

5 I desire a new and strong Argument
in favor of the sameness of the cause of



9 bilious fevers and ¹⁶ the acute & chronic inflamⁿ: of the liver,
from the late very great increase of both in with all their usual consequent
disorders in many parts of the United States. They are the effects of the same causes
which have increased bilious fevers in our Country. A hepatitis is nothing but
a misplaced, or suffocated bilious fever, while a bilious fever may be considered
only when it arises from marsh miasmata, only as a diffused hepatic
fever. There are many similar instances of ^{the same} suffocated diseases existing in a
suffocated and diffused state. Thus coma
and even apoplexy cease with the coming
on of a fever, and a spasm in the stomach
from gout ceases with the coming on

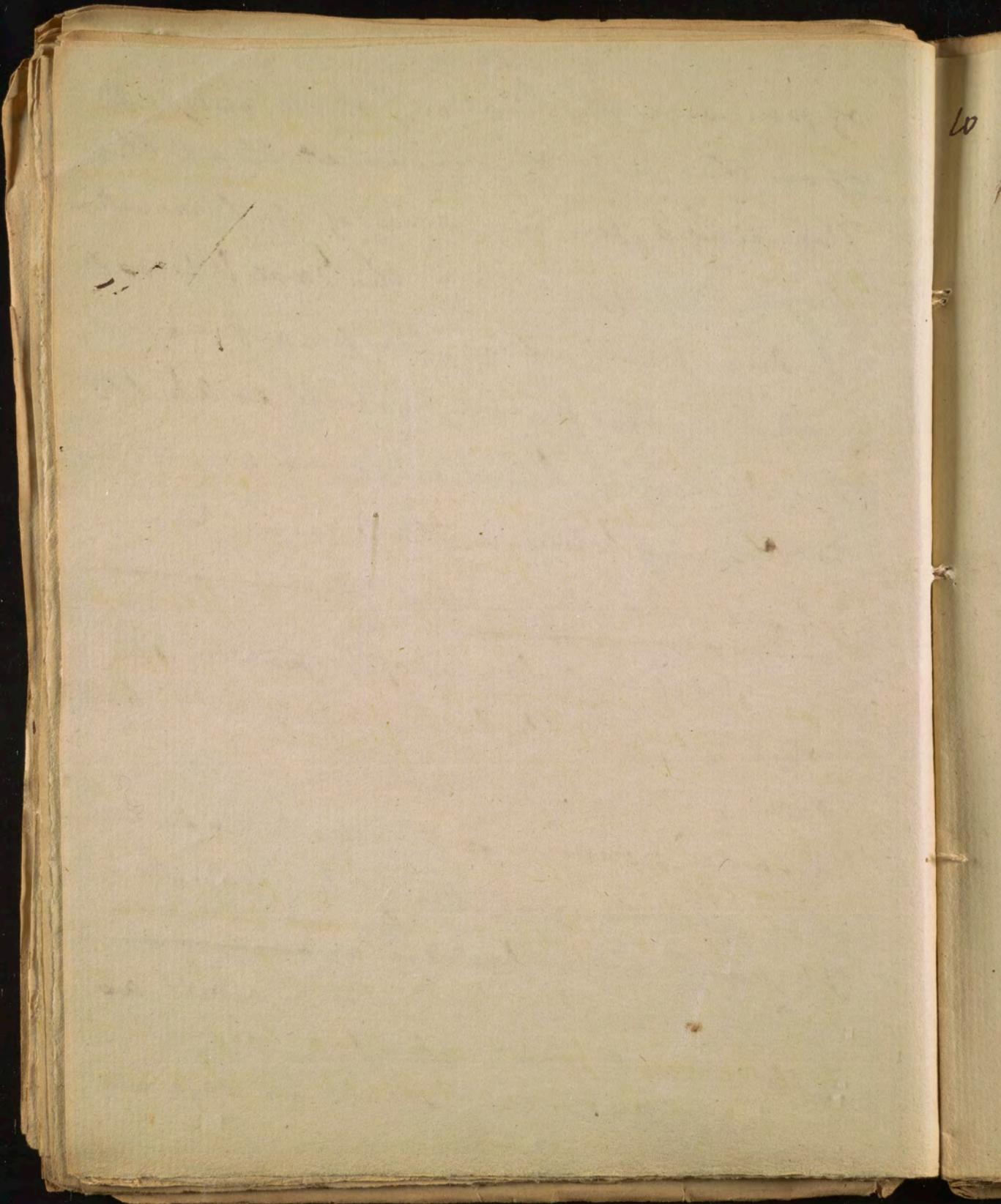
Exciting causes of hepatitis are the
same as of biliousness. —

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of pains in the limbs. I shall only add
upon this part of our subject that the
Hepatitis ^{of our Country} differs in some of its character
from the hepatitis of the East & West
Indies, particularly in attacking per-
sons under forty as well as adults.

The difference however is no greater than
is observed between the bilious fevers
of the three countries. ~~The existing causes~~
~~of hepatitis are the~~

There is a cause of Hepatitis taken
notice of by Dr Clesbourn and that is bad
water. It acts probably by conveying
the same noxious & matters into system
that are conveyed into it by bad air.
It acts with ^{quinoniamata} bad air or ~~saussurea~~
in producing bilious fevers as well as
inflammation in the liver. The
I believe I shall be safe in



Assuming that *Leuconiamata* ~~proboscis~~
constitute $\frac{8}{10}$ of all the remote causes
of both acute & chronic hepatitis.

The premonitory signs of this disease
whether in its acute or chronic form ⁱⁿ ~~are~~
the East Indies are, an inordinate appetite,
great elevation or depression of spirits
and a dry skin from the depression
of perspiration. In the United States it

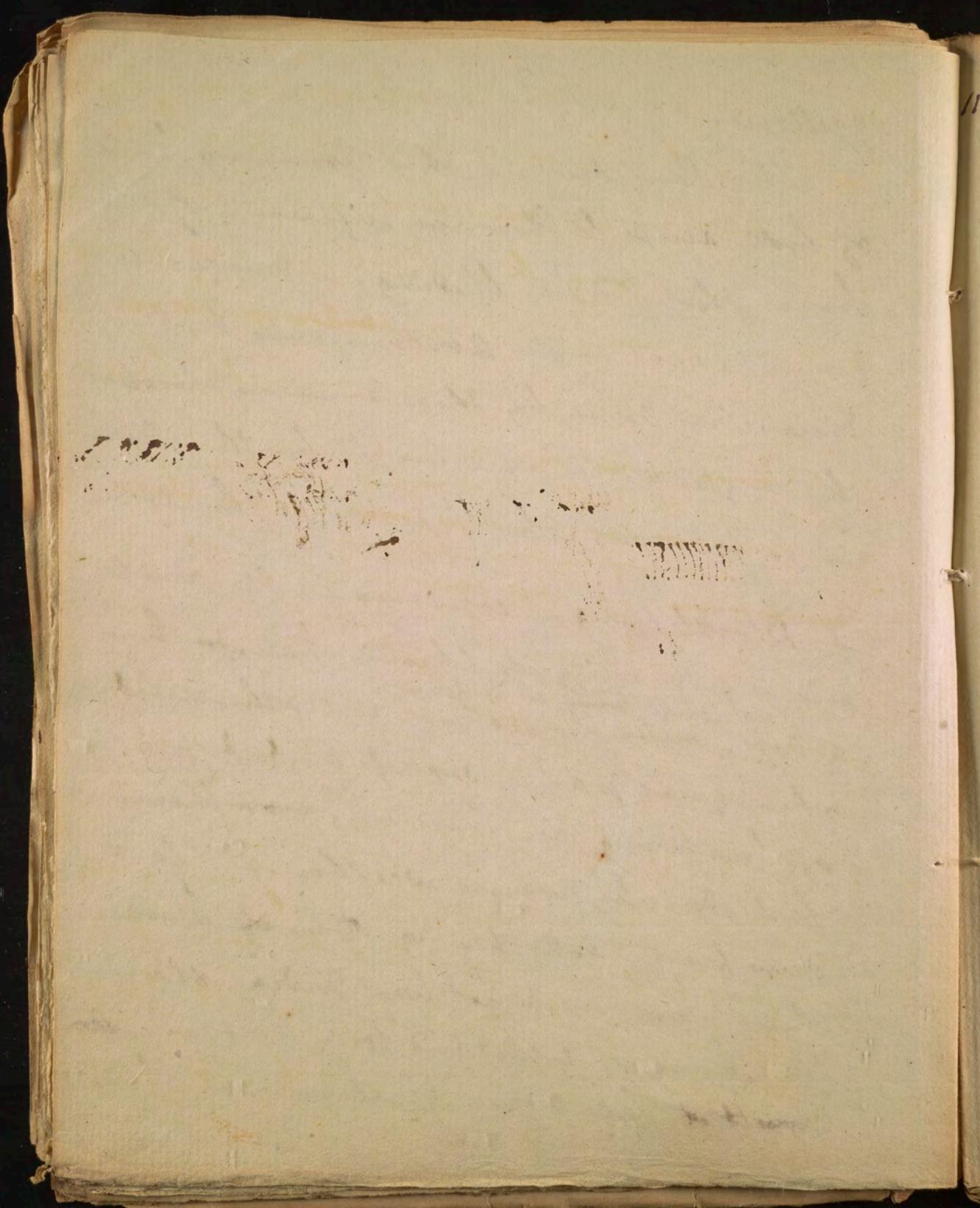
also the premonitory signs are a dull
Anxiety & a tightness about the epaulets,
pain in the lumbago & flatulency - in-
- digestion, Costiveness or a diarrhea, and
a yellow cast in the eyes or face. There is
a citizen of Philad^{la} who ^{is} ~~can~~ subject to
frequent attacks of chronic hepatitis who
can always foretell an attack of it from
his urine becoming suddenly turbid and

V for the same congestion which produces
a soft & natural pulse in Pneumony
takes place in the liver and perhaps much
~~it does not do this disease.~~ ~~without~~
happening often in the lungs.
It is conformity to the name we have
given that form of pneumony, it
would be equally proper to call this
form of Hepatitis, Hepatitis congesta.
Nor should bleeding be =

Yellow.

The Remedies in this forming state of both acute & Chronic inflamⁿ: of the liver should be bleeding, a purge, a vomit, rest and abstemious diet. The disease is often by these means checked, strangled as it were in its birth. After it is formed, the Remedies should be

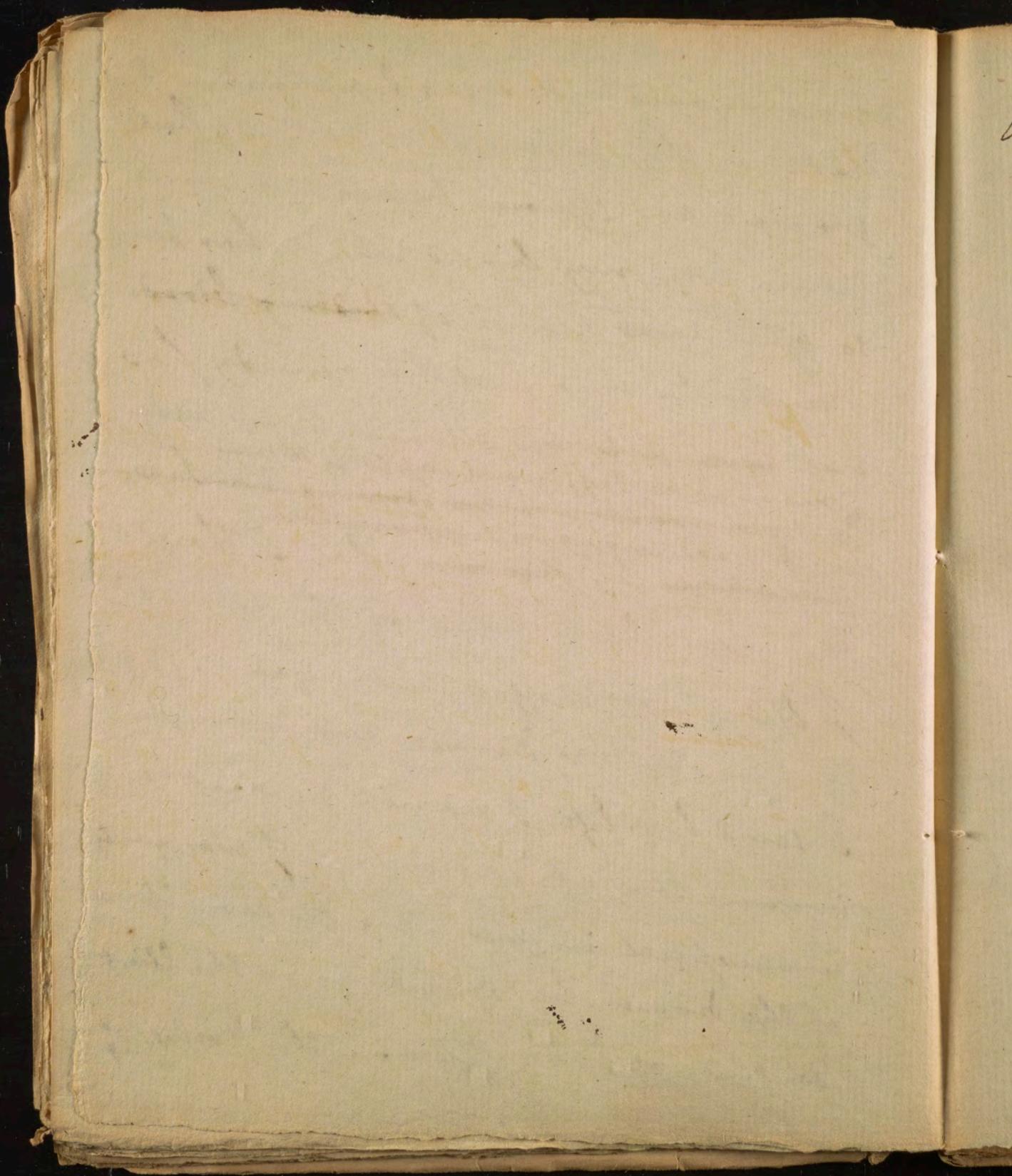
1 Bloodletting - copious in its acute, and frequent in its Chronic state. Even a soft pulse should not forbid this remedy, where great pain, oppression & difficulty of breathing are present, ^{as to force} ~~so~~ should it be forbidden by warm weather. Dr Clark drew from ~~the~~ 16 to 18 drs of blood in this disease in a hot West India island in the course of eight and forty hours. ~~so~~
 ~~so~~ ~~so~~ Take notice Gentlemen - there is



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With a rapid tendency to suppuration &
Death in this disease that nothing but
prompt and copious bleeding can prevent it
them. Even my hand which has been so
so often ~~accused~~ accused of ~~shedding blood~~
Murder by means of this remedy, has
not been able to always been able
more with sufficient rapidity to prevent
~~the disease ending in suppuration~~
~~- prevention by the~~ what I thought
the most liberal use of the lancet.

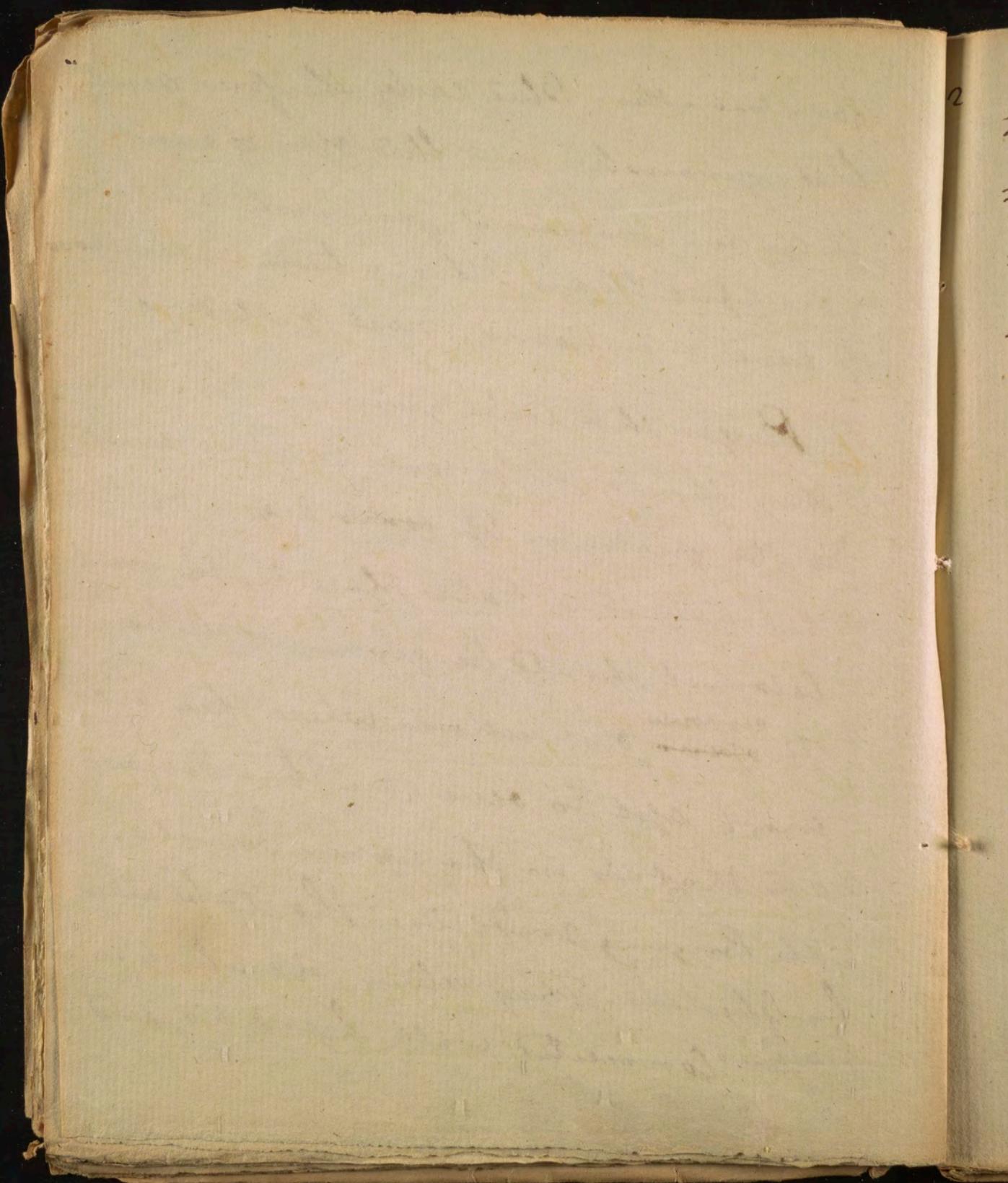
I bled a Mrs. Moffat in the year 1779
15 times in this disease, and although
I saved her life, I did not prevent a
suppuration of her liver. — I was equally
unsuccessful in preventing the same issue
of the disease by 38 bleedings in the eldest
daughter of Judge Peters in the course of



four months. Bleed early - therefore gent^m: bleed copiously - and bleed often according to circumstances if you wish to be more successful than I have been in the cases I have mentioned. next to bleeding

2 Purges should be given in this disease. They should be unient, or active according to the greater or less ~~ext~~ degree of Obstruction that takes place in the bowels. Calomel should be given with them. It removes obstructions where they are most apt to occur in this disease, and that is in the upper bowels.

The Purging medicines should be aided by Glysters. They relieve colic which is often connected with hepatitis, and



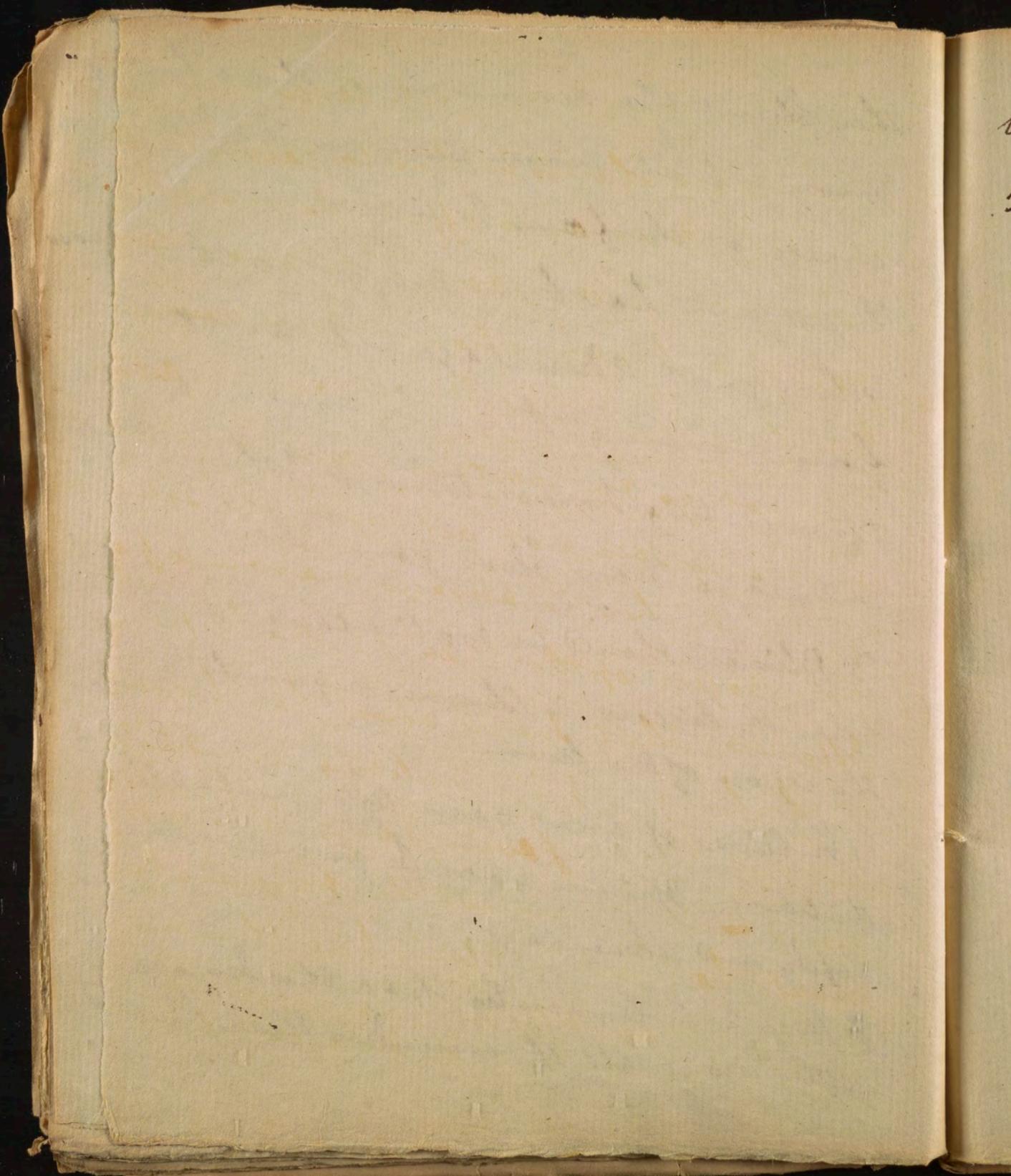
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they blunt the acrimony of those humors which induce pain in the discharge of the bowels & tenesmus. If the patient has been subject to the piles, great advantage will arise from inducing them by means of stimulating hypospositories, & when induced, to draw blood from them.

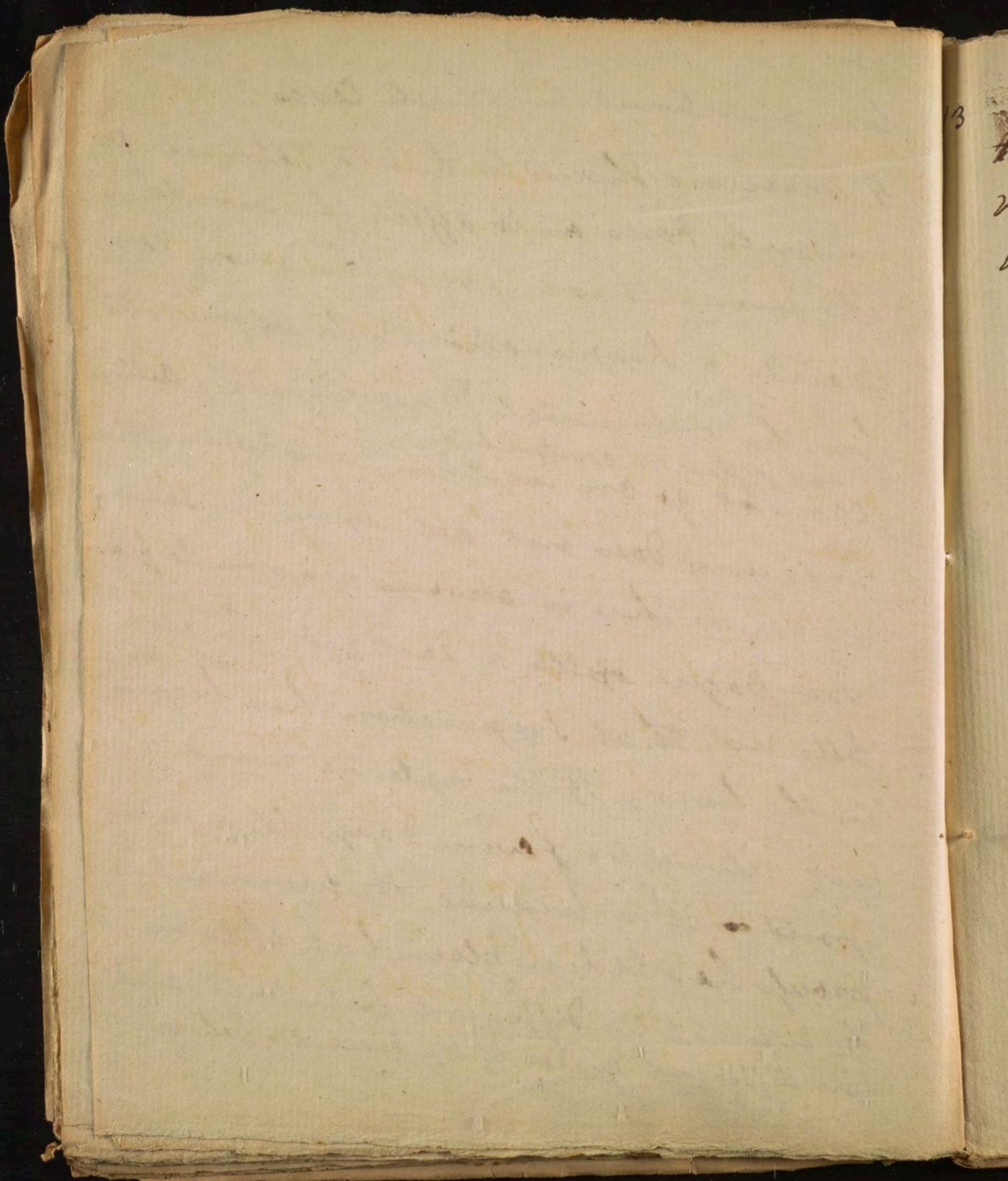
3 Blisters should be applied early, and when the disease is chronic, frequently to the region of the liver.

4 In cases of great pain after suitable depletion, Opium may be given with safety and advantage.

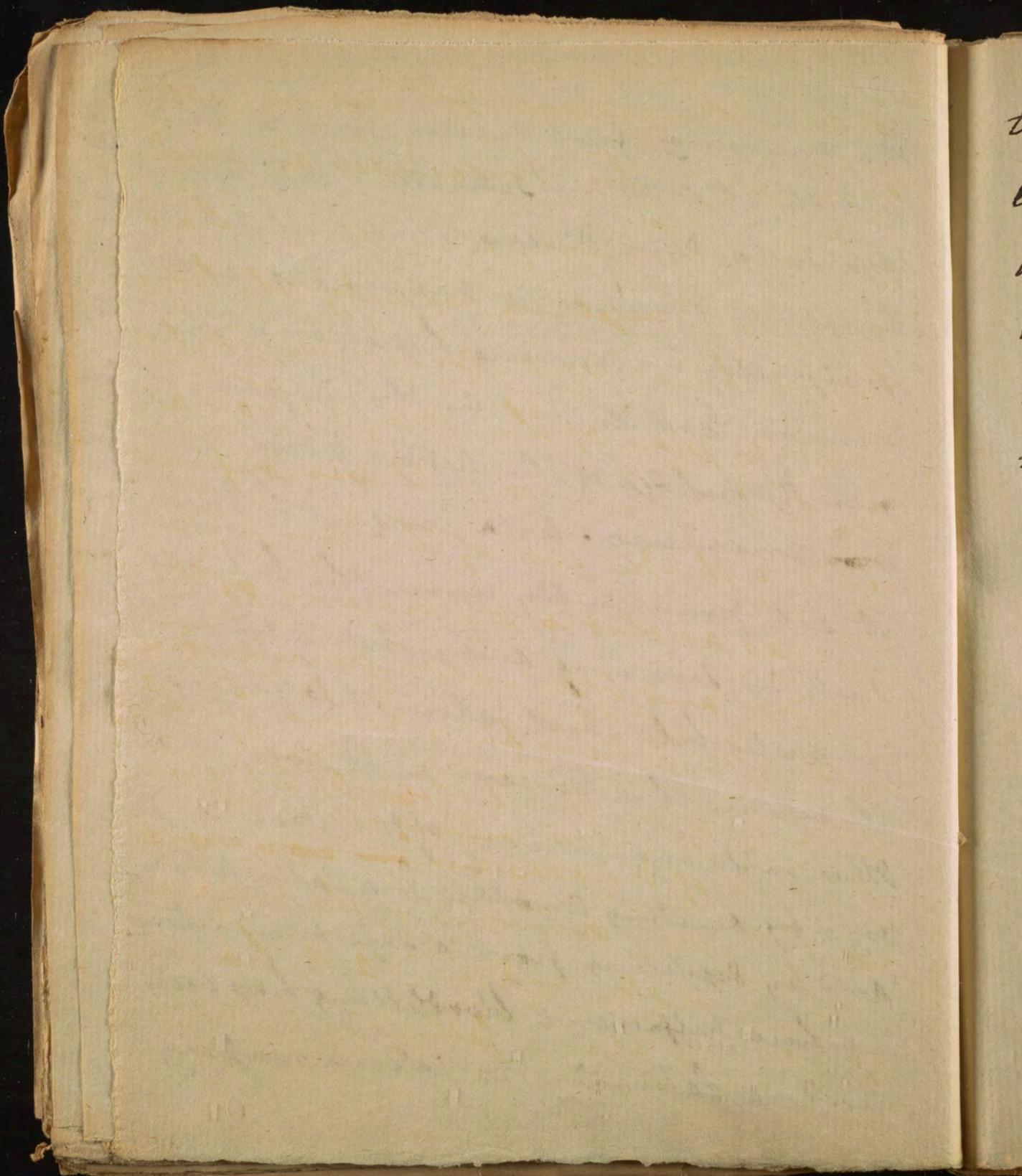
¶ It is to be lamented that the disease often resists all the remedies that have



been mentioned, in which cases
 5 recourse should be had to calomel, &
 in such doses as to affect the mouth.
 The sooner this is done, the more cer-
 -tainly a suppuration will be prevented,
 for the mercurial & suppulsive action
 are often incompatible
 cannot go on together, and when the
 mercury does not act upon the saliv-
 ary glands there is always reason to fear
 Mr Bogue of the a East India surgeon
 tells us, that suppuration has begun
 in the liver. If the debilitating remedies do
 not relieve in seven days it is sup-
 -posed to it is because the suppulsive
 process has taken place, but this must
 be different in different Countries, and
 in different grades of the disease. When

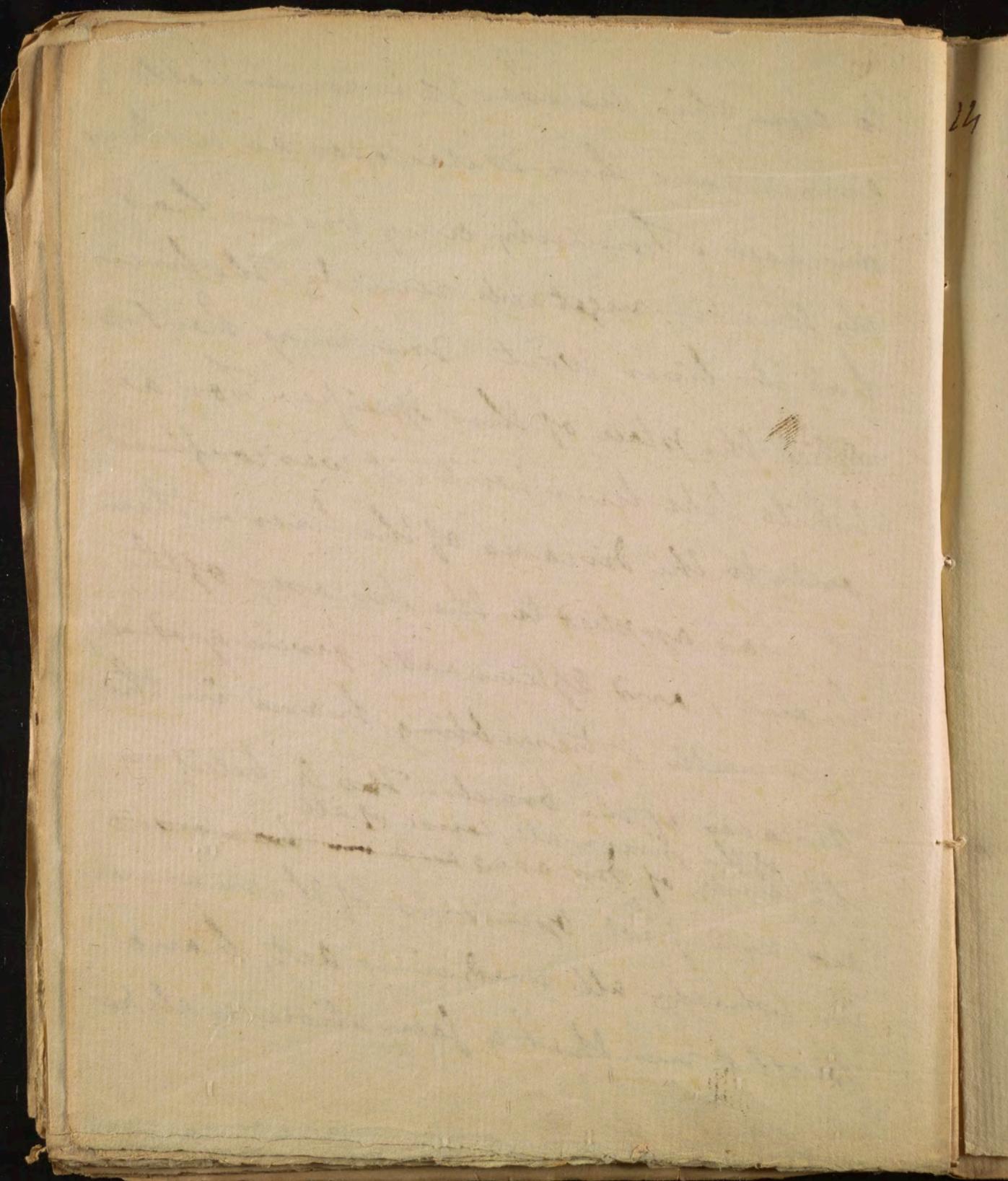


the mercury first creates sores in the mouth it seldom salivates. This remark applies to other diseases as well as to hepatitis. Mercury is supposed to act specifically in curing hepatitis. This opinion took its rise in the infancy of our knowledge of the action & use of ~~pos~~ mercury. As a purge it is true it acts powerfully upon the biliary ducts in scouring away obstructed and impacted bile, but when it salivates it acts in this disease as it does in all other inflammations of the viscera, viz: by exciting another & a safer action, and by depleting from a safe reservoir. — Where sufficient bloodletting has been used, a salivation is seldom necessary



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to cure this disease. It is remarkable, errors have their metastases as well as diseases. Formerly every viscus had its specific vegetable remedy. The liver had its liver wort. Mercury has supplied the place of this specific. For a while like liver wort, it was confined only to the diseases of the liver - then it was applied to the diseases of the brain, and afterwards given gradually and with a trembling hand in the diseases of the bowels. Has a belief in the ^{of the proximate cause of all} ~~variety of diseases and~~ taught ~~and~~ ^{too} and just opinions of the manner in which all medicines act, have taught us that a salivation is alike



proper in all diseases in which a
new and safe action of depletion
are required. To confine a salivation
exclusively to a disease of the liver,
brain and bowels, is as improper as
it would be confine the use of
Mercurum exclusively to the cure of a
tooth achr, or bleeding to the cure of
a pain in the side.

6 Dr Dik of Calcutta says where the mercury
fails of curing the chronic form of ~~the~~
syphilitis, he has done great service by opening
a felon in the side in the direction of the
liver. I have imitated this practice, and
twice with success, but I have employed for
the purpose of creating an issue a lancet
instead of an a felon. —

✓ the symptoms of which are chills,
sepulture of pain, & hectic fever. The
matter when formed

The liver though so much disposed to inflammation rarely terminates in mortification. I have never seen a case of it. When the inflamⁿ is not reduced by depletion remedies, it generally ends in suppuration ^v ~~which~~ discharges itself in one of the following ways.

1 Internally. This occurs only when the inflamⁿ is seated in the convex part of the liver. An adhesion first takes place between the liver and the peritoneal coat of the muscles of the side.

2 Internally into the duodenum thro' the common duct, or by an adhesion of the duodenum ^{to the liver}.

3 Into the cavity of the abdomen.

4 Into the Colon by means of adhesion.

5 Through the kidneys after being affected by the sympathetics of the liver.

15

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6 into the ~~perito~~²⁸ Stomach by means of an adhesion.

7 into the pericardium. This is taken notice of by Dr Thomas Clark.

8 into the cavity of the thorax by means of an adhesion to the diaphragm.

9 into the substance of the lungs by means of an adhesion of the lungs to the diaphragm as well as to the liver.

When the smaller points externally, a suppuration should be hastened by soft poultices, and the Absciss should be opened as soon as it safe to do so. Dr Clark says two out of three recover where the Absciss is opened by the hand, and that all die when it is left to open of itself. Caustics are sometimes

✓ When there is reason to believe
the Abscess tends to open itself in
that way, it may be accelerated by
means of an emetic. I think I
saved the life of Mr. Moffat ~~the~~
Woman whom I bled 15 times with-
out preventing a suppuration of
her liver, by means of this remedy.

The matter discharged from the Abscess
of the liver is not only acrid, but
sometimes very fetid.

prefers to the lancet for the purpose
of discharging the matter from ²⁹ the body.

I have twice succeeded by means of
the lancet - Once in 1799 in a young
lady of sixteen, and again in 1802 in
a little girl of six years old. It is
unremarkable the hepatitis never termi-
nates Dr Clark tells us by an external
abscess in the East Indies.

A recovery ^{generally} especially takes place when
the matter is discharged from into the
Duodenum thro' the common duct. ^V
It is uniformly fatal when the matter
is discharged into the ^A colon, and when ^{the matter} is discharged into the
system by means of the Absorbents
through the kidneys. A recovery seldom

